

FLAGLER REPORTS

Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance
Tells of the Condition of
His Department.

EXPENDED DURING THE YEAR \$7,348,795.

There Still Remains of the Appropriation
Made by Congress for His
Department \$19,793,859.

Recommends That the General Govern-
ment Arm the Volunteers Instead of
the States—The Coast Defenses—
Work of the Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Gen. D. W. Flagler, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. It shows that there were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$7,348,795, and that there still remains of the appropriations made for the ordnance bureau, \$19,793,859. This large sum is derived from the appropriations for the fiscal year which were made for war purposes amounting to \$21,504,592. Regarding the equipment of volunteers, the general thinks it would be as well as to have the government equip them instead of their bringing their state arms into service, saying that it could be done as quickly owing to the condition of the arms of state troops.

He speaks in terms of praise in the manner in which work has been performed at arsenals and ordnance factories in the rush that was made in putting the country on a footing for war with Spain. As to the equipment of an army, he says:

"So long as the principal dependence in this country in time of war is in a large volunteer force, newly levied, it is impracticable to keep on hand large supplies of cavalry, artillery and horse equipments, as those in the course of a few years will not only deteriorate, but will have to be materially modified to keep pace with improvements. The major part of such material can, by taking advantage of the resources of Rock Island and the other arsenals and the numerous private establishments capable of producing it, be supplied rapidly as troops can be raised, mustered into the service and prepared for campaign. There should, however, be on hand field and sapper artillery, with carriages, and a portion of the harness required for 30,000 men. Such guns and carriages can not be turned out in large numbers until about six months after initiating the war."

For equipping an army with a supply of small arms he thinks there should be a supply of 100,000 on hand of any new arm and the arsenals kept in a condition so as to produce 2,500 per day.

An interesting feature of the report is that which treats of coast defense. The general says:

"Attention is especially invited to the experience of the last few months in attempting to provide quickly a coast defense. It is believed to be impracticable, and we will always be forced, in any emergency, to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. I think it fair to state, though not in the way of complaint, that this has been urged upon congress each year for the past ten years. The situation is very simple. A plan has been adopted for providing a complete coast defense. With the present facilities of the department this work can be carried on economically and in the most efficient manner in such a way as to complete the present plan in about seven years. Estimates ought to be submitted each year for so much of the work as the facilities for its production will permit. It rests with congress to determine how much of the work can be provided for each year consistently with the resources of the country. But the work can not progress faster than the appropriations provide for."

"It is probable that there must be added to the plans and estimates for the coast defense some provision for the defense of added possessions."

Gen. Flagler does not claim for the 45 caliber Springfield rifle an equality with the new 30 caliber magazine rifle of the army, but says that it is a very good arm and possesses many merits. This feature has heretofore been commented upon in discussion of small arms used during the war. The machinery for the manufacture of small arms and ammunition was none the best yet the department turned out 90,000,000 rounds for the war. For years past, the report states, the appropriations for equipments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and horse have been barely sufficient to meet the consumption of the regular army and although there were buildings there was not machinery with which to manufacture these supplies. It was not possible to fill requisitions for the volunteer troops when made.

Details are given of what was done to rapidly increase the coast defenses when the war began. He calls attention to the fact that congress has never appropriated what was asked for powder and projectiles, and in consequence the supply at the beginning of the war was inadequate, and he gives some instances of the work done by the department to make good the deficiency.

Considerable attention is devoted to the progress of work at the various arsenals and the guns which are being made. On September 30, 1898, there were 447 sea coast guns mounted, it is estimated that on June 30, 1899, there will be 900, and on the same date in 1900, 1,159.

Three Deaths From Diphtheria.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 14.—There were three deaths from diphtheria in Muncie Sunday. One of the victims was James Dolan, aged 48, for several years a Lake Erie & Western passenger conductor.

SPANISH TROOPS MUTINY.

Nearly 10,000 Soldiers Claim for Back Pay—They Refuse to Return to Spain and Promise to Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—An interesting lot of news has reached the war department from Havana. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops, numbering 8,500 men, upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected that they would sail next Tuesday or Wednesday, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen among the men themselves. They are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they receive their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not alone to the enlisted men, but to their officers, and is directed against the executive officials of the Madrid government on the island. Some of the men have not been paid for nearly a year, and to all of them several months pay is due.

INSANE WOMAN'S ACT.

She Throws Herself From the Window of a Moving Train on the Michigan Central Near Columbiaville.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Ida E. Arola, 38 years of age, early Sunday threw herself through the window of the Houghton express, on the Michigan Central railroad, when the train was a short distance from Columbiaville. She was an insane woman who was being deported to Finland in accordance with the immigration law, she having resided here less than a year. Immigration Inspector Williams and the matron of the Sault Ste Marie custom house had the girl in charge. Williams stated Sunday night that she had made no outbreak at any time during the journey from Marquette, where she had been detained in jail. The first her custodian knew of the sad affair was when they heard the breaking glass. Mr. Williams said the dead girl was suffering from extreme melancholia.

NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.

Tenor Collenz, at the Century Theater, St. Louis, Accidentally Wounded Prima Donna Nedda Morrison.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—At the Century theater, in the course of the presentation of "Pagliacci," Tenor Francesco Collenz carried out a finale in one of the acts by a bit of realism that was not down on the programme. With unwonted ardor Mr. Collenz wounded Miss Nedda Morrison, the prima donna, in the arm with a dagger. Blood spurted forth from a wound in the left forearm, the actress fainted and the curtain was rung down. Manager Levering called for a physician from the audience. Dr. Thompson responded and speedily revived Miss Morrison, who was forced to retire to her hotel. The wound is not serious.

ON THE WAY TO FASHODA.

Maj. Marchand, With Capt. Baratier, Left Cairo, Egypt, for That Point—His Expedition Will Retire.

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—Maj. Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, started Sunday for that point with Capt. Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French government.

On their arrival at Fashoda the expedition will immediately retire by way of Sobat, southwest of Fashoda at the junction of the Sobat river and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibuti, the French post in the Eesa district, on the west coast of the gulf of Aden.

PRINCETON-YALE GAME.

The Princeton Football Team Defeated the Yale Team in a Score of 6 to 0 in a Hotly Contested Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The football game between Yale and Princeton teams Saturday afternoon ended in a score of 6 to 0, in favor of Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Nov. 14.—The Yale football eleven returned from Princeton Sunday night. They were a disappointed looking lot of men and refused to discuss Saturday's game at all.

None of the men who played in Saturday's game is any the worse for it. They are all more or less bruised, but were fit to go into practice Monday.

Fatally Wounded by His Son.

READING, Pa., Nov. 14.—Morris J. Lutz, aged 44 years, a shoemaker, was shot and fatally wounded by his son Harvey, aged about 18. Young Lutz came home intoxicated and his father reprimanded him. This angered the boy and he fired two shots through his father's head. The boy then committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had the reputation of a desperate fellow.

Eighth Cavalry Sails for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Adj. Gen. Corbin received a dispatch Sunday announcing that the 8th cavalry sailed at 5 o'clock Sunday morning from Savannah for Porto Principe, Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Porto Principe and Nuevitas.

Lost Both Legs.

AURORA, Ind., Nov. 14.—Jack Watts, while jumping on a moving freight train, had both legs cut off.

ONE MORE BLUFF.

Sagasta Says the Cortes Alone Can Consent to Abandon the Philippine Islands.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE NO MANDATE.

Queen Regent in Favor of Conceding the American Demands of the Coveted Islands.

Spain Finds the Elections in the United States Resulted in Nothing to Aid Spanish Diplomacy—Emperor William's Visit to Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The result of the United States elections came as a surprise and disappointment to Sagasta, who had confidently expected that the republicans would at least have lost control of the house of representatives. The Spanish cabinet is convinced that the election upon which it had been counting to obtain better terms at Paris have resulted in nothing that can aid Spanish diplomacy.

CAPTAINS OF THE "BIG FOUR" FOOTBALL TEAMS OF 1898.



KELLY, PRINCETON.



CHAMBERLAIN, YALE.



CAPTAIN DIBBLE, HARVARD.



OUTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA.

The intended visit of Emperor William, in honor of which Adm. Camara's squadron is under orders to proceed to Cartagena, now furnishes another straw to clutch at. The queen regent, whose health is visibly impaired by the strain of the last eight months, thinks the wisest course to be for the cabinet to instruct the Spanish peace commissioners frankly to concede the American demand of the Philippines and to work honestly and expeditiously to frame a treaty.

Not so, however, Sagasta, who is still sparring for time and hopes to succeed in one more gigantic bluff. He now says that the cabinet requires the authorization of the cortes before it can consent to abandon the Philippines, and he is reported to have informed the Spanish commissioners that they have no mandate to discuss such eventualities.

The marked sympathy for Spain expressed almost unanimously by the German newspapers, coupled with the purchase at Berlin and Frankfurt of Spanish exterior and Cuban bonds, the German holdings of which have been quadrupled during the last three months, give an exaggerated significance to the intended visit of the German emperor and empress. It is not yet known what the emperor's plans may be on his arrival at Cartagena on November 19, but as soon as the Hohenzollern reaches that naval station the imperial pair will be invited by an autograph letter from the queen regent to visit Madrid.

Lord Salisbury's reference to the

American republic as a factor in Asiatic and possibly European diplomacy which might not conduce to the interests of peace, is widely commented upon here as strengthening the prevailing impression that Germans wish to intervene in the Philippines. All but the extreme Weylerites dread the consequences of a resumption of hostilities by the United States, which they are aware would probably involve the loss of the Canaries, and this in spite of the present German lining to the cloud, remains the irresistible motive that must eventually determine the cabinet to reconsider the instruction that it is now believed to have sent to the Spanish peace commissioners.

The ministry of finance has in hand a project for the conversion of the Spanish exterior bonds and the funded debts of Cuba and the Philippines, the idea being to maintain the treasury guarantees of Philippine bonds and Cuban bonds of the six and five per cent. denominations, but to reduce the interest to 3½ and 3 per cent., respectively. This partially accounts for the firmness of Cuban bonds in Paris and Berlin, where speculation in them is unusually active.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—El Imparcial says the government has forwarded



The Peace Commission.

In considering terms of Peace, it is of vital importance to remember that the largest piece and the best piece—of really good chewing tobacco in the world is the 10-cent piece of

BattleAx
PLUG

Any discussion of pieces or comparison of brands can only result in the award of every claim to America—and to Battle Ax. Try it to-day.

Remember the name
when you buy again.



DR. R. GOLDSTEIN,
Of No. 544 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898,
Returning one day in each month.
Eyes examined and Glasses scientifically adjusted.

Dr. P. G. SMOOT,
General Practitioner of Medicine.
Special attention given diseases of
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.
Office Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Office No. 30 West Third street. Telephone No. 51.

L. H. Landman, M. D.
Of No. 533 West Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky.,

THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, 1898,
Returning every first and third Thursday of each month.

Dr. J. H. Samuel,
Re-sited Surgeon Good Samaritan Hospital; Ex-acting Superintendent Longview House Asylum,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and Residence:
Third Street, opposite the Courthouse.

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HAS ARRIVED.

This celebrated Coal has no superior as a free burner. Makes a hot fire and leaves no clinkers. Sold only by WM. WORMALD, Maysville, Ky. We also keep best grades of Petroleum, Semi-Cannel, Anthracite and Coke at reasonable prices. True economy is to buy good Coal.
Leave orders at Elevator on Limestone street, or at Office on Wall street.
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There is a clock in the bed room of William IV, which was made in 1893 and requires winding but once a year. A jeweler, who intended to clean the clock, found it in good condition and says it will run for 300 more years.

RIDING ON THE RAIL!
LOOK HERE FOR DATES AND LOW RATES.



Luxurious New Pullman Sleeping Cars Between St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway always awake to the comfort of its patrons have just added to their already handsome equipment six luxurious new Sleeping Cars, to be operated in connection with its renowned "Royal Blue Trains" between the above named cities. For elegance and comfort this new product of the Pullman Company surpasses all past records. The cars, while not on the elaborate order, are of the latest and most improved design, and plainly show the inventive genius of master workmen.

The cars are named "Clarendon," "Deer-mont," "Beaumont," "Elkmount" and "Glen-mont."

They are of the thirty-five ton class, with six-wheel truck, Pintach gas system, and are painted the Pullman standard color on the outside.

They are full vestibuled, equipped with a series of air reservoirs worked by a governor from the air brake, which supplies all the toilet accessories.

The cars have twelve sections, a drawing room and smoking-room, and the interior is California redwood, highly polished and beautifully finished. The seats are the quintessence of comfort and elegance, and are covered with plush in attractive colors with embroidered centers, and carpets harmonizing in color.

The cars are now doing regular service in trains Nos. 3 and 4. For time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., call on Agents B. and O. S. W. Railway, or address O. P. McCarty, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Pacific Coast Limited Between St. Louis and California.

Commencing November 1st and continuing thereafter during the season the Iron Mountain Route in connection with the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways (the True Southern Route) will re-establish their elegant through service to the Pacific Coast, which train proved such a great success last season. The train consists of Composite Car, containing reading, writing and smoking room, buffet, barber-shop and bath room; Compartment Car containing seven private compartments and double drawing-rooms; two or more sleeping cars containing twelve sections, staterooms and drawing-rooms; Dining Car in which all meals are served a la carte. The equipment used is of the most modern and improved Pullman pattern, vestibuled throughout, heated by steam and lighted by Pintsch gas. Entirely first-class train and run for first-class travel exclusively. This train will leave St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday at 10:30 p. m., arriving Los Angeles every Friday and Tuesday at 4 p. m. and San Francisco every Saturday and Wednesday at 11 a. m. Less than three days to California. In addition to the above service a weekly tourist car will run between St. Louis and California via the above route, leaving St. Louis every Friday morning. These tourist cars are available to holders of second class tickets. This route is recognized by the traveling public as the ideal winter way to the Italy of America and her sun-kissed valleys. No high altitudes and free from ice and snow. Space in sleeping cars reserved on application. For rates, time cards and further particulars address A. A. Gallagher, Agent, 308 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.